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(54) Detecting defective memory locations

(57) Slot and SIMM numbers indicating individual memories having defective memory locations are specified following the steps S1-S12 in order that individual defective modules can be easily replaced. A slot number corresponding to a memory address (#n), when read data disagrees with written data is found S4. A memory size corresponding to the found slot number is then found S5 so, that the SIMM number corresponding to the disagreeing data bits is found S7-S11. In this way specific modules are specified for easy replacement.

Fig. 2A

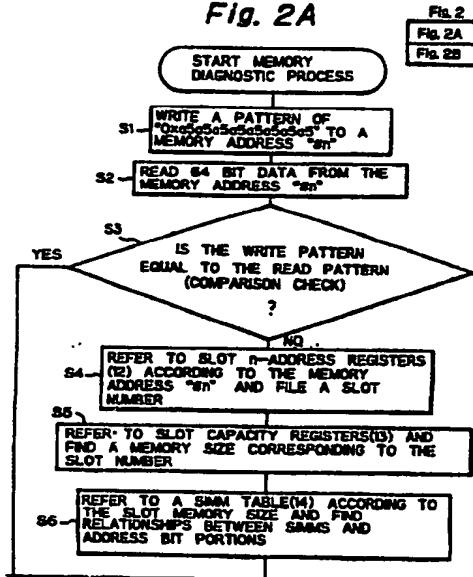
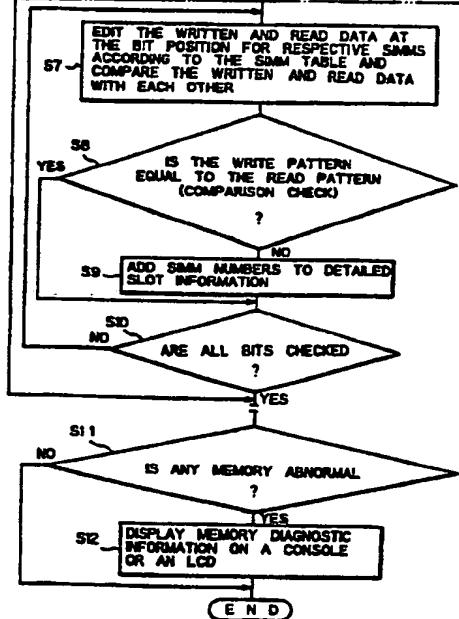


Fig. 2B



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Fig. 1

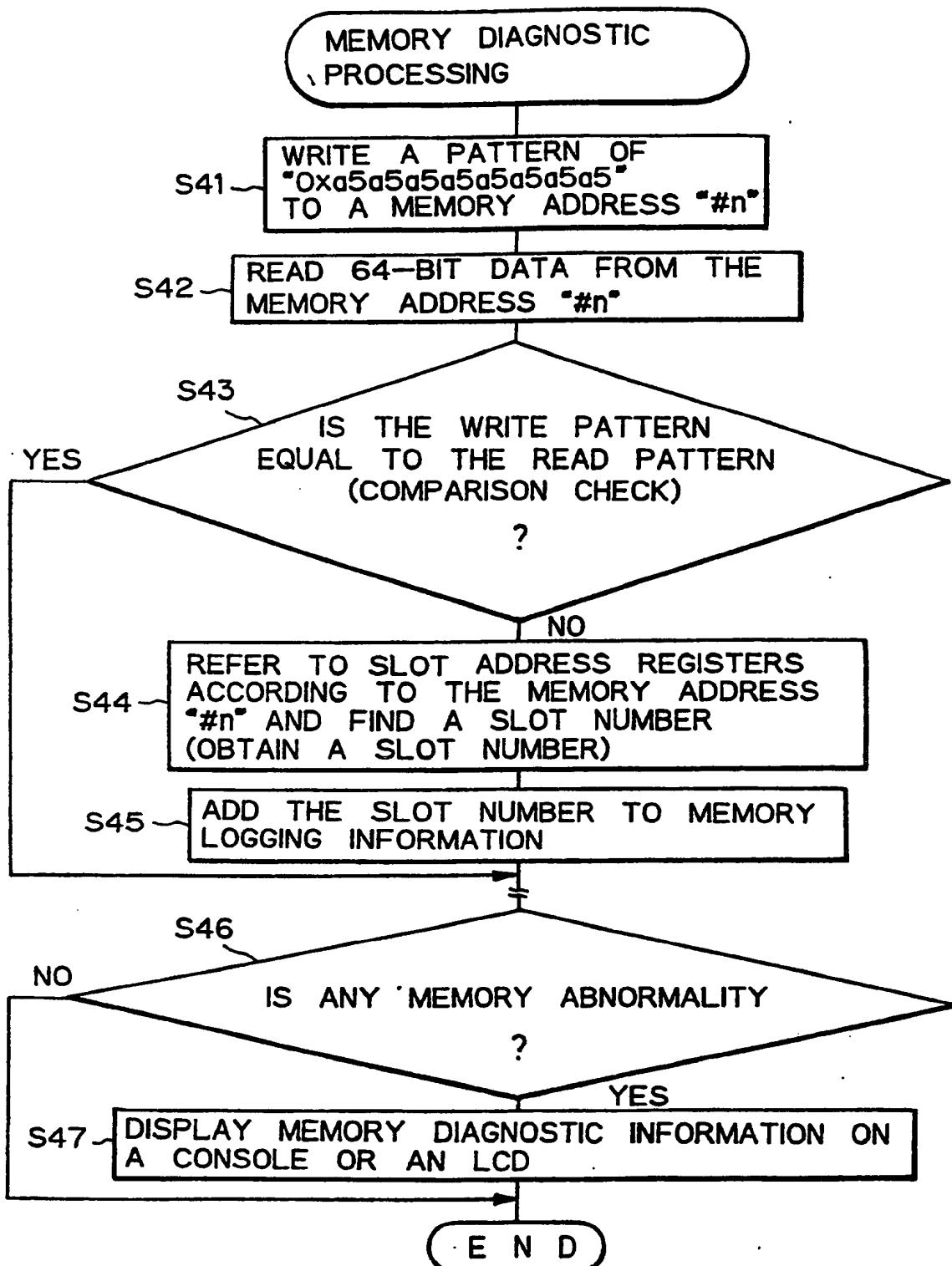
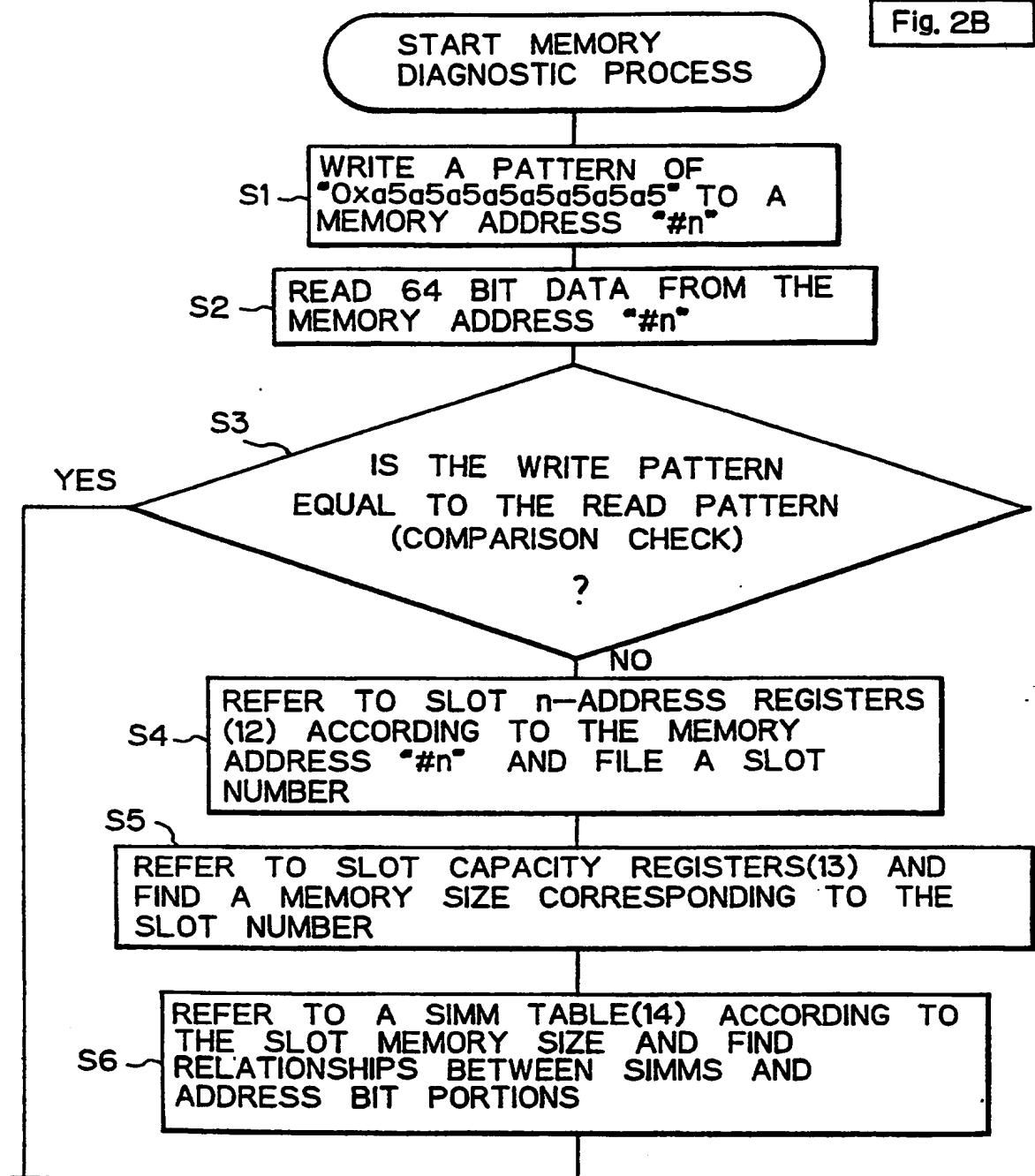


Fig. 2A

Fig. 2

Fig. 2A

Fig. 2B



3/10
Fig. 2B

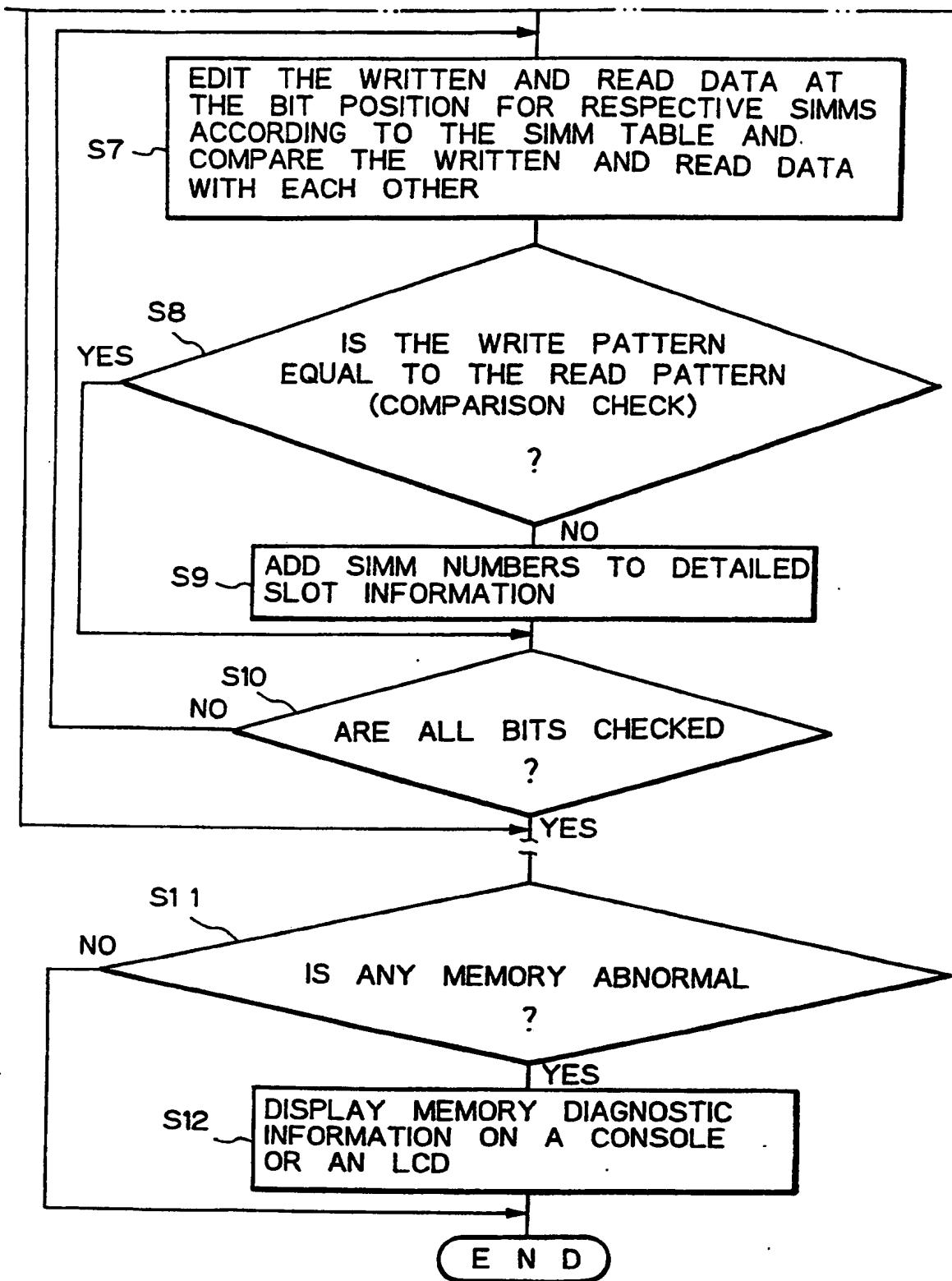


Fig. 3A

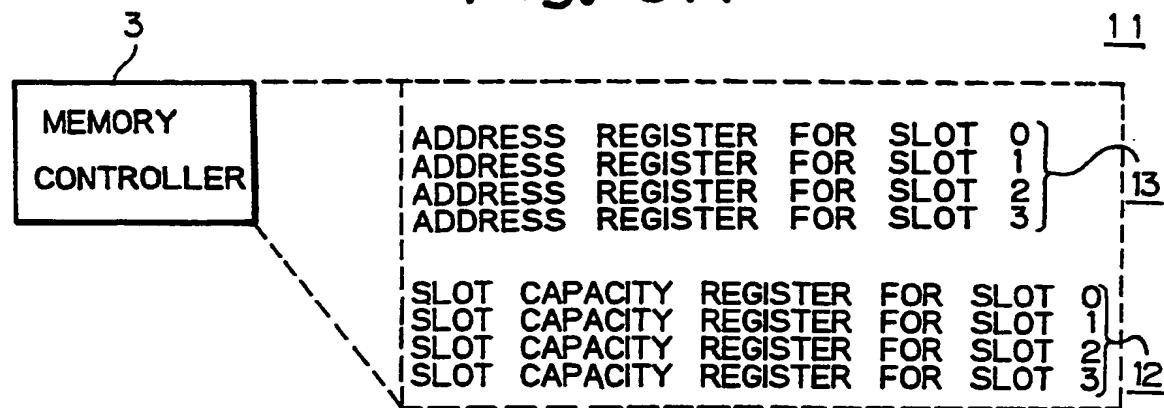


Fig. 3B

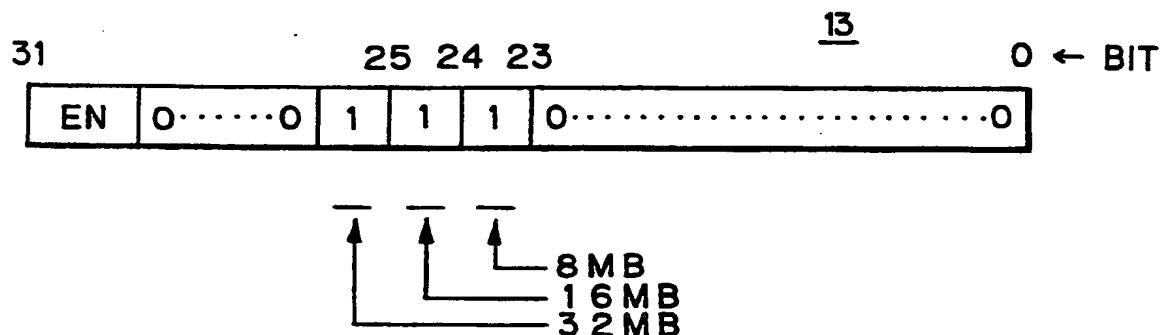


Fig. 3C

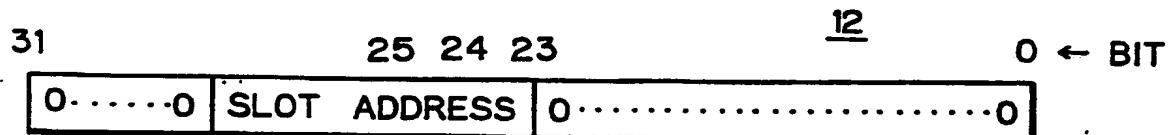


Fig. 4

14

5
10

MEMORY CAPACITY : 8MB	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DATA BIT AND simm NUMBER	MEMORY CAPACITY : 16MB	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DATA BIT AND simm NUMBER	MEMORY CAPACITY : 32MB	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DATA BIT AND simm NUMBER
0 TO 15 BITS	: simm 0	0 TO 7 BITS	: simm 0	0 TO 7 BITS	: simm 0
16 TO 31 BITS	: simm 1	8 TO 15 BITS	: simm 1	8 TO 15 BITS	: simm 1
32 TO 47 BITS	: simm 2	16 TO 23 BITS	: simm 2	16 TO 23 BITS	: simm 2
48 TO 63 BITS	: simm 3	24 TO 31 BITS	: simm 3	24 TO 31 BITS	: simm 3
		32 TO 39 BITS	: simm 4	32 TO 39 BITS	: simm 4
		40 TO 47 BITS	: simm 5	40 TO 47 BITS	: simm 5
		48 TO 55 BITS	: simm 6	48 TO 55 BITS	: simm 6
		56 TO 63 BITS	: simm 7	56 TO 63 BITS	: simm 7

Fig. 5A

0x0 0000	4100	MAIN MEMORY INFORMATION FOR SLOT 0
	4104	
	4108	MAIN MEMORY INFORMATION FOR SLOT 1
	410C	MAIN MEMORY INFORMATION FOR SLOT 2
	4110	⋮
	413C	⋮
	4140	MAIN MEMORY INFORMATION FOR SLOT 15
	4144	TOTAL CAPACITY OF MAIN MEMORY (UNIT:Byte)
	4150	
	4160	DETAILED INFORMATION OF SIMMS ON SLOT

Fig. 5B

0	1	AVAILABILITY FLAG
1	2	ALLOCATED PHYSICAL ADDRESS
2		high
3		low
		CAPACITY (UNIT:Mbyte)

① AVAILABILITY FLAG

0x80 : AVAILABLE
0x40 : DEFECTIVE PARTS ARE PRESENT
0x00 : UNAVAILABLE

② ALLOCATED PHYSICAL ADDRESS (UNIT:Mega)

[EXAMPLE]

0x0000 : 0x0 0000 0000
0x0008 : 0x0 0080 0000
0x0010 : 0x0 0100 0000
0x0020 : 0x0 0200 0000

⋮ ⋮

0x0040 : 0x0 0400 0000
0x0080 : 0x0 0800 0000
0x0100 : 0x0 1000 0000

③ CAPACITY (UNIT:MByte)

MEMORY CAPACITY OF THE SLOT IS STORED IN HEXADECIMAL NUMBERS

Fig. 5C

4150	slot 0	slot 1	slot 2	slot 3
4154	slot 4	slot 5	slot 6	slot 7
4158	slot 8	slot 9	slot10	slot11
415C	slot12	slot13	slot14	slot15
4160				

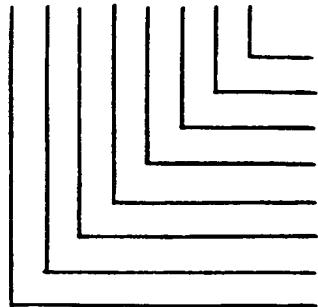
b"xxxx xxx1": sim 0 ABNORMAL
b"xxxx xx1x": sim 1 ABNORMAL
b"xxxx x1xx": sim 2 ABNORMAL
b"xxxx 1xxx": sim 3 ABNORMAL
b"xx1x xxxx": sim 4 ABNORMAL
b"xx1x xxxx": sim 5 ABNORMAL
b"x1xx xxxx": sim 6 ABNORMAL
b"1xxx xxxx": sim 7 ABNORMAL

Fig. 6

R O M : E R R O R : R O O 4 4					
① X X ②	③ X X	④ X X	⑤ X X	⑥ X X	

XX AN 8-BIT HEXADECIMAL NUMBER
REPRESENTING A SIMM POSITION

b" XXXXXXXX"



- SIMM 0 HEX. No. 1
- SIMM 1 HEX. No. 2
- SIMM 2 HEX. No. 4
- SIMM 3 HEX. No. 8
- SIMM 4 HEX. No. 10
- SIMM 5 HEX. No. 20
- SIMM 6 HEX. No. 40
- SIMM 7 HEX. No. 80

Fig. 7

ROM:ERROR:R0044

01:80:30:**:

- SIMM 1 IN SLOT 0 IS ABNORMAL.
- SIMM 80 IN SLOT 1 IS ABNORMAL.
- SIMMS 10 AND 20 IN SLOT 2 ARE ABNORMAL.
- PERIPHERAL CIRCUIT OF SLOT 3 IS ABNORMAL.
- SLOT 4 HAS NO SIMM.

Fig. 8

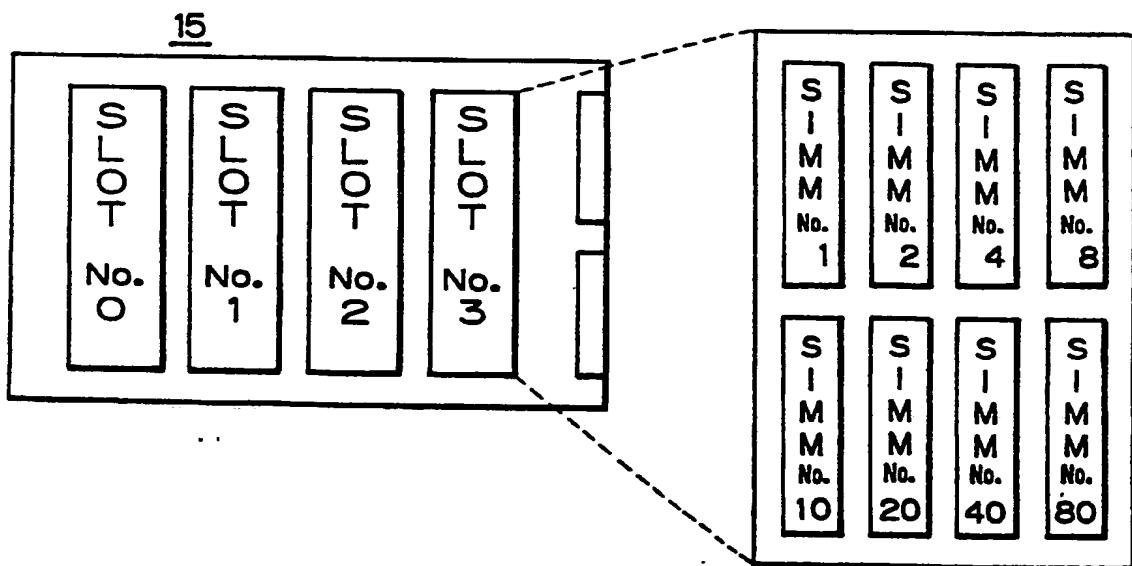


Fig. 9

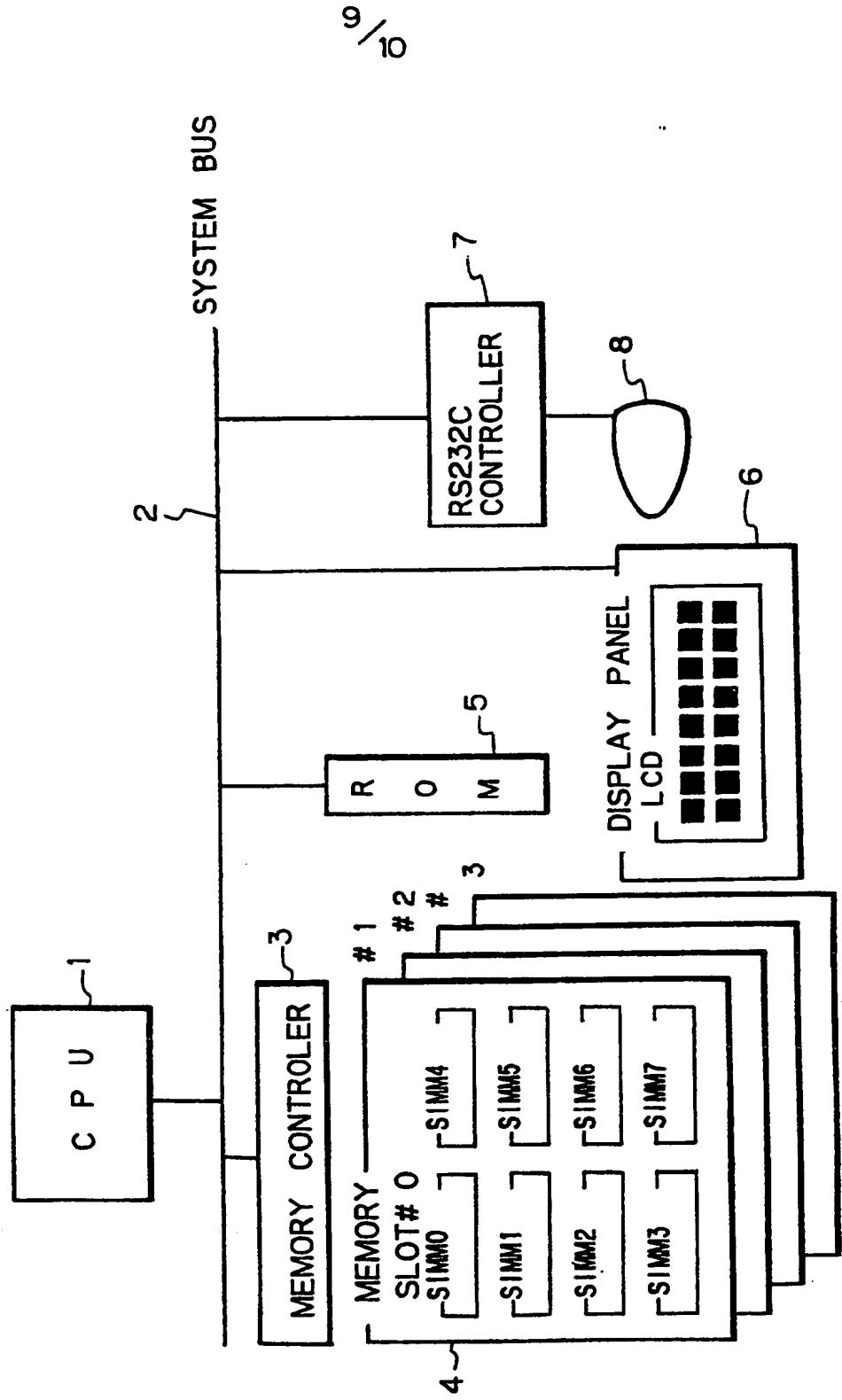


Fig. 10

8

10
80

```
ROM:WARNING -- memory error
slot= 0, simm= 1, address= XXXXXXXX, code= XX
ROM:WARNING -- memory error
slot= 1, simm= 1, address= XXXXXXXX, code= XX
81 { ROM:WARNING -- memory error
slot= 2, simm= 1, address= XXXXXXXX, code= XX
ROM:WARNING -- memory error
slot= 3, simm= 1, address= XXXXXXXX, code= XX
82 { ROM:ERROR:R0044 -- memory error
```

METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR DETECTING
DEFECTIVE MEMORY LOCATIONS

The present invention relates to a method of
detecting defective memory locations in a computer
5 system.

Recently, main memories of computer systems
are required to be flexibly extendable. To achieve the
flexibility, standardized SIMMs (Single In-line Memory
10 Modules) are employed in the main memories. The
standardized SIMMs have a merit that they are employable
for different systems. When a memory abnormality
occurs, SIMMs attached to (plugged into) a slot are
replaced. In this case, it is required to specify
15 (detect) not only the slot number but also the number of
the defective (abnormal) SIMM.

Namely, a conventional computer system
provided with a memory board having SIMMs determines
the memory slot number when a memory abnormality occurs,
20 and all these SIMMs in the slot are entirely replaced.

An object of the present invention is to provide a
method of specifying abnormal (detecting defective)
memory locations in a computer system memory board
25 containing a plurality of standardized SIMMs (minimum
replaceable memory units) and to specify the slot
numbers and SIMM numbers on which failures
(abnormalities) have been found, thereby realizing easy
maintenance and quick restoration of system functions.

30 According to the present invention, there is
provided a method of detecting defective memory
locations comprising the steps of writing data to a
memory address for diagnosing a main memory, reading

the written data from the memory address of the main memory, comparing the read data with the written data for determining whether or not they agree with each other, finding a slot number corresponding to the 5 memory address, when the read data disagree with the written data, finding a memory size corresponding to the found slot number, finding relationships between data bit positions and standardized SIMM numbers according to the found memory size and finding SIMM numbers 10 corresponding to the disagreeing data bits as abnormal memories according to the found relationships therebetween, and specifying slot numbers and SIMM numbers that involve memory abnormalities.

15 The slot number finding step may refer slot address registers to find the slot number related to the memory abnormality. The memory size finding step may refer slot capacity registers to find the memory size. The relationship and SIMM number finding step may refer 20 a SIMM table to find relationships between the data bit positions and the standardized SIMM numbers.

The specified slot numbers and SIMM numbers of the abnormal memories may be displayed on an LCD or a display device.

According to the present invention, there is also 25 provided a computer system having a CPU, a system bus, a memory controller connected to the CPU through the system bus, a memory connected to the memory controller, the memory including a plurality of slots, and each of the slots including a plurality of SIMMs, wherein the 30 computer system comprises a unit for writing data to a memory address for diagnosing a main memory, a unit for reading the written data from the memory address of the main memory, a unit for comparing the read data with the written data for determining whether or not they agree with each other, a unit for finding a slot number corresponding to the memory address, when the read data 35 disagree with the written data, a unit for finding a

memory size corresponding to the found slot number, a unit for finding relationships between data bit positions and standardized SIMM numbers according to the found memory size, and for finding SIMM numbers corresponding to the disagreeing data bits as abnormal memories according to the found relationships therebetween, and a unit for specifying slot numbers and SIMM numbers that involve memory abnormalities.

10 Particular embodiments of the present invention will now be described and contrasted with the prior art with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein;

15 Figure 1 is a flowchart for explaining an example of a memory diagnostic processing of a computer system according to the prior art;

20 Figure 2, consisting of Figs. 2A and 2B, is a flowchart for explaining an example of a memory diagnostic processing of a computer system according to the present invention;

25 Figures 3A, 3B, and 3C are diagrams for explaining an example of a method of detecting defective memory locations according to the present invention;

30 Figure 4 is a diagram showing an example of a SIMM table according to the present invention;

35 Figures 5A, 5B, and 5C are diagrams for explaining an operation of the method of detecting defective memory locations according to the present invention;

40 Figure 6 is a diagram showing an example of diagnosed abnormalities displayed on an LCD;

45 Figure 7 is a diagram for explaining the contents displayed on the LCD shown in Fig. 6;

50 Figure 8 is a diagram showing an example of a memory board;

55 Figure 9 is a block diagram showing a whole configuration of a computer system applying the present

invention; and

Figure 10 is a diagram showing an example of diagnosed abnormalities displayed on the display device shown in Fig. 9.

5

For a better understanding of the preferred embodiments, the problems of the prior art will be explained, with reference to Fig. 1.

10 Figure 1 shows an example of a memory diagnostic processing of a computer system according to the prior art.

15 A conventional computer system provided with a memory board having SIMMs (Single In-line Memory Modules) finds a memory slot number when a memory abnormality occurs, as shown in Fig. 1. SIMMs corresponding to the abnormal (defective) slot are entirely replaced.

20 As shown in Fig. 1, in Step S41, a pattern of 0xa5a5a5a5a5a5a5 is written to a memory address #n, to diagnose a main memory. Note, in the pattern "0xa5a5a5a5a5a5a5", "0x" defines the following numbers to be hexadecimal numbers. Further, "a" of the hexadecimal number is indicated by "1010" in a binary number, and "5" of the hexadecimal number is indicated by "0101" in the binary number. Namely, the pattern "0xa5a5a5a5a5a5a5" indicates "1010 0101 1010 0101 ... 1010 0101" of 64-bits in the binary number.

25 Next, in Step S42, data of the memory address #n is read by 64-bits. Further, in Step S43, a comparison test is carried out. Namely, in Step S43, the data written in Step S41 is compared with the data read in Step S42, and it is determined whether or not they agree with each other. If they agree with each other, the memory is normal, and Step S46 is carried out. If they do not agree with each other, the memory is abnormal, and Step S44 is carried out.

30 In Step S44, slot address registers according to

the memory address $\#n$ are referred, to find a slot number. Namely, according to the memory address $\#n$ where the written and read data disagree with each other, the slot address registers are accessed to obtain a slot 5 number that is causing the memory abnormality. Further, in Step S45, the slot number is added to memory logging information. The same test is repeated for other memory addresses.

In Step S46, it is determined whether or not there 10 is a memory abnormality. Namely, Step S41 to S45 are carried out for all (or representative) memory addresses, and further, in Step S46, it is determined whether or not the memory logging information contains slot numbers involving memory abnormalities. If there 15 are any abnormal slot numbers, in Step, S47, the memory diagnostic information is displayed on a CRT or another display device) included in a console or an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display). Note, the memory diagnostic information may be displayed on the LCD, when the 20 console having display device is not provided.

For example, a message of "Slot No. X is causing memory abnormalities" is displayed as the memory diagnostic information. Then, the process ends. If there is no abnormal slot number, the process ends with 25 no memory abnormality. As explained above, the prior art diagnoses a memory board slot by slot even if the memory board involves a plurality of standardized SIMMs.

Since the prior art diagnoses a memory board slot by slot even if the memory board involves a plurality of 30 standardized SIMMs, all SIMMs including normal SIMMs of a slot must be replaced if an abnormality is found on the slot.

Below, the preferred embodiments of a method of 35 detecting defective memory locations in a computer system according to the present invention will be explained, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 2, which consists of Figs. 2A and 2B, shows

an example of a memory diagnostic processing of a computer system according to the present invention.

As shown in Figs. 2A and 2B, slot address registers 12 are used to find a slot number n (Step S4), 5 slot capacity registers 13 are used to find a memory capacity corresponding to the slot number n (Step S5), and a SIMM table 14 is used to find relationships between data bit positions and SIMM numbers for each memory capacity (Step S6).

10 Namely, the present invention writes data to a memory address n, reads the data, compares the written and read data with each other, accesses the slot address registers 12 according to the memory address n, to find a slot number when the data do not agree with each 15 other, refers to the slot capacity registers 13 according to the slot number, to find a memory size corresponding to the slot number, looks up the SIMM table 14 according to the memory size, to find relationships between data bit positions and 20 standardized SIMM numbers, and calculates SIMM numbers corresponding to the disagreeing bits according to the relationships, to thereby specify (detect) slot numbers and SIMM numbers where memory abnormalities are occurring.

25 In this way, the present invention diagnoses a memory board having a plurality of standardized SIMMs (minimum replaceable units) and specifies slot numbers and SIMM numbers where memory abnormalities are occurring, to thereby enable smooth maintenance and 30 quick repair of defective parts.

35 As shown in Fig. 2 (Figs. 2A and 2B), in Step S1, a pattern of 0xa5a5a5a5a5a5a5a5 is written to a memory address #n, to diagnose a main memory. Note, in the pattern "0xa5a5a5a5a5a5a5", "0x" defines the following numbers to be hexadecimal numbers. Further, "a" of the hexadecimal number is indicated by "1010" in a binary number, and "5" of the hexadecimal number is indicated

by "0101" in the binary number. Namely, the pattern "0xa5a5a5a5a5a5a5a5" indicating "1010 0101 1010 0101 ... 1010 0101" of 64-bits in the binary number is written to the memory address #n in a memory board 15 shown in Fig. 8.

5 Next, in Step S2, data of the memory address #n is read by 64-bits. Namely, in Step S2, data having a width of 64 bits is read from the same memory address #n to which S1 has written the data. Further, in Step S3, a comparison test is carried out. Namely, in Step 10 S3, the data written in Step S1 is compared with the data read in Step S2, and it is determined whether or not they agree with each other. If they agree with each other, the memory is normal, and Step S11 is carried out. If they do not agree with each other, the memory 15 is abnormal (defective), and Steps S4 through S10 are carried out.

In Step S4, slot address registers 12 are referred according to the memory address #n, to find a slot number. Namely, the slot address registers 12 shown in Fig. 3C are examined according to the memory address #n at which the written data and read data disagree with each other, to find a slot number. Next, in Step S5, slot capacity registers 13 are referred, to find a memory size corresponding to the slot number. Namely, 25 the slot capacity registers 13 of Fig. 3B are examined to find a memory size (capacity) for the slot number. Further, in Step S6, SIMM table 14 is referred, to find relationships between SIMM numbers and address bit positions according to the memory size obtained. 30 Namely, the SIMM table 14 of Fig. 4 is looked up to find relationships between SIMM numbers and address bit positions, according to the memory size obtained in Step S5.

35 Next, in Step S7, the written and read data are edited at the bit positions for respective SIMMs according to the SIMM table, and the written and read data are compared with each other. For example, the

SIMM table 14 of Fig. 4 tells that data bits 0 to 15 correspond to SIMM 0 when the memory capacity of a corresponding slot is 8 megabytes (MB). Accordingly, for the SIMM 0, the bits 0 to 15 of each of the written and read data are picked up.

Further, in Step S8, the written and read data edited in Step S7 are compared with each other, and it is determined whether or not they agree with each other. If they agree with each other, it is determined that the written and read data for a corresponding SIMM agree with each other and that there is no memory abnormality.

Then, Step S10 is carried out. If they do not agree with each other, it is determined that the written and read data for a corresponding SIMM disagree with each other and that there is a memory abnormality. Then, Step S9 adds the SIMM number to detailed slot information. After the SIMM number corresponding to the memory abnormality is stored, Step S10 is carried out.

In Step S10, it is checked to see whether or not all bits (all SIMMs) have been tested. If it is YES to show that all SIMMs have been tested, Step S11 is carried out. If it is NO, Step S7 is carried out to check the next SIMM. In Step S11, it is determined whether or not there are any memory abnormalities. Namely, it checks to see whether or not Step S9 has added SIMM numbers involving memory abnormalities to the detailed slot information. If it is YES, in Step S12, memory diagnostic information is displayed on a console or an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display). For example, memory diagnostic information of Figs. 6 and 7 is displayed to show a maintenance person the slot numbers and SIMM numbers on which memory abnormalities have been found.

As explained above, data is written to and read from a memory board 15 having a plurality of slots. The written and read data are compared with each other. If they do not agree with each other, it is determined that there is a memory abnormality. Then, the slot

address registers 12 are examined to find a slot number related to the memory abnormality. Then, the slot capacity registers 13 are examined according to the slot number, to find a memory capacity corresponding to the slot number. The SIMM table 14 is looked up according to the memory capacity, to find relationships between SIMM numbers and data bit positions. According to bit positions where the written and read data disagree with each other, a SIMM number involving a memory abnormality is found. Slot numbers and SIMM numbers involving memory abnormalities thus found are displayed. Seeing the display, a maintenance person replaces the abnormal SIMMs in each of the abnormal slots, the SIMMs being minimum replacement units. Unlike the prior art that replaces all SIMMs including normal and abnormal ones in an abnormal slot, the present invention efficiently replaces only defective parts and quickly restores normality.

Figures 3A, 3B, and 3C are diagrams for explaining an example of a method of detecting defective memory locations according to the present invention, and Fig. 4 shows an example of a SIMM table according to the present invention. Note, Fig. 3A shows an example of a memory control register 11 and a memory controller 3, Fig. 3B shows an example of a slot capacity register 13 for a slot n, and Fig. 3C shows a slot address register 12 for the slot n.

As explained with reference to Steps S1 to S3 of Fig. 2 (Figs. 2A and 2B), a memory controller (3) writes data of 0xa5a5a5a5a5a5a5 to a memory address #n and reads the data from the same address. The written and read 64-bit data are compared with each other. If they do not agree with each other, it is determined that there is a memory abnormality. In this case, the register 11 is used to specify a slot number and SIMM numbers involving the abnormality. As shown in Fig. 3A, the memory control register 11 includes the :

slot address registers 12 for storing slot numbers and the slot capacity registers 13 for storing memory capacities corresponding to the slot numbers.

As described above, in Step S3 of Fig. 2, the data written in Step S1 is compared with the data read in Step S2, and it is determined whether or not they agree with each other. If they agree with each other, the memory is normal, and Step S11 is carried out. If they do not agree with each other, the memory is abnormal, and Steps S4 through S10 are carried out.

As shown in Fig. 3C, each of the slot address registers 12 has a slot address (for example, the address of first predetermined bits of a slot n). Note, in Step S4 of Fig. 2, slot address registers 12 are referred according to the memory address #n, to find a slot number where the memory abnormality is present. As shown in Fig. 3C, bits 23, 24, and 25 of each address register store first three bits of a corresponding slot address. When the three bits agree with a corresponding part of the memory address #n, a slot number n of the slot address register in question is provided.

As explained above, in Step S5 of Fig. 2, the slot capacity registers 13 are used to find a memory capacity corresponding to the slot number (slot n) provided by the slot address registers 12 of Fig. 3C where the memory abnormality is found. Values set in bits 23, 24, and 25 of the slot capacity register 13 corresponding to the slot n are read. As shown in Fig. 3B, each of the slot capacity registers 13 stores a memory capacity for a corresponding slot number n. Concretely, for example, the bits 23, 24, and 25 represent memory capacities as follows:

001 = 8 MB
010 = 16 MB
100 = 32 MB

Note, when a first bit (the 31st bit) EN is "1",

the slot in question is valid. In this way, data is written to the memory board 15. The written data is then read, and the read data is compared with the written data. When the written and read data disagree 5 with each other, the slot registers 12 and slot capacity registers 13 are referred to, to find a slot number involving a memory abnormality as well as the memory capacity corresponding to the slot number.

Further, as shown in Fig. 4, the SIMM table 14 10 shows relationships between data bit positions and SIMM numbers for each memory size. Namely, as shown in Fig. 4, the SIMM table shows relationships between data bit positions and SIMM numbers for each memory capacity. When a memory abnormality is found to be present in a 15 slot number n having a memory capacity of 8 MB, according to the slot capacity registers 13 and slot address registers 12 of Fig. 3 (Figs. 3B and 3C), the following information will be obtained from the SIMM table 14 shown in Fig. 4:

20 Data bits 00 to 15 = simm 0
 Data bits 16 to 31 = simm 1
 Data bits 32 to 47 = simm 2
 Data bits 48 to 63 = simm 3 (Table 1)

If the comparison of written data with read data 25 shows that there are errors in bits 00 to 15, it will be determined that the simm 0 contains failed memory (memory abnormality). Similarly, any one of the simm 1 to simm 3 can be specified.

Further, when a memory abnormality is found to be 30 present on a slot number n having a memory capacity of 16 MB, according to the slot capacity registers 13 and slot address registers 12 of Fig. 3, the following information will be obtained from the SIMM table 14 shown in Fig. 4:

35 Data bits 00 to 07 = simm 0
 Data bits 08 to 15 = simm 1
 Data bits 16 to 23 = simm 2

5 Data bits 24 to 31 = simm 3
 Data bits 32 to 39 = simm 4
 Data bits 40 to 47 = simm 5
 Data bits 48 to 55 = simm 6
 Data bits 56 to 63 = simm 7

10 If the comparison of written data with read data
 tells that there are errors in bits 08 to 15, it will
 be determined that the simm 1 has a memory abnormality.
 Similarly, any one of simm 0, and simm 2 to simm 7 can
 be specified.

15 In addition, when a memory abnormality is found to
 be present in a slot number n having a memory capacity
 of 32 MB, according to the slot capacity registers 13
 and slot address registers 12 of Fig. 3, the following
 information will be obtained from the SIMM table 14
 shown in Fig. 4:

20 Data bits 00 to 07 = simm 0
 Data bits 08 to 15 = simm 1
 Data bits 16 to 23 = simm 2
 Data bits 24 to 31 = simm 3
 Data bits 32 to 39 = simm 4
 Data bits 40 to 47 = simm 5
 Data bits 48 to 55 = simm 6
 Data bits 56 to 63 = simm 7

25 If the comparison of written data with read data
 tells that there are errors in bits 16 to 23, it will
 be determined that the simm 2 has a memory abnormality.

 Similarly, any one of the simm 0, simm 1, and simm 3
 to simm 7 can be specified.

30 Next, a concrete example will be explained.

 (1) Data of 0xa5a5a5a5a5a5a5 is written to a
 memory address #n of the memory board 15. Note, as
 described above, the pattern "0xa5a5a5a5a5a5a5"
 corresponds to the 64-bits binary data "1010 0101 1010
 0101 ... 1010 0101".

 (2) 64-bit data is read out of the same memory
 address #n of the memory board.

5 (3) The data written in the step (1) is compared with the data read in the step (2). If they agree with each other, the next address is tested according to the steps (1) and (2). If they do not agree with each other, the next step (4) is carried out.

10 (4) Since the written and read data disagree with each other, the slot address registers 12 of Fig. 3C are referred to, to find a corresponding slot number n.

15 (5) According to the slot number n found in the step (4), the slot capacity registers 13 of Fig. 3B are referred to, to find a memory capacity corresponding to the slot n.

20 (6) According to the memory capacity found in the step (5), the SIMM table 14 of Fig. 4 is looked up (read) to find the relationships between the data bit positions and SIMM numbers. If the memory capacity is 8 MB, for example, the relationships (Table 1) mentioned above are found.

25 (7) The written data is compared with the read data, to specify SIMM numbers. For example, the written and read data may be as follows with the memory capacity of 8 MB:

Written data: 0xa5a5a5a5a5a5a5a5

Read data: 0xa5a5a5a5fffffff

30 (I) Data bits 00 to 15 corresponding to the SIMM 0 are picked up as follows:

0xa5a5 (bits 00 to 15 of written data)

0xffff (bits 00 to 15 of read data)

35 These data are compared with each other. Since they disagree with each other, the SIMM 0 is determined to be defective.

(II) Data bits 16 to 31 corresponding to the SIMM 1 are picked up as follows:

0xa5a5 (bits 16 to 31 of written data)

0xffff (bits 16 to 31 of read data)

These data are compared with each other. Since

they disagree with each other, the SIMM 1 is determined to be defective.

(III) Data bits 32 to 47 corresponding to the SIMM 2 are picked up as follows:

5 0xa5a5 (bits 32 to 47 of written data)
 0xa5a5 (bits 32 to 47 of read data)

These data are compared with each other. Since they agree with each other, the SIMM 2 is determined to be good.

10 (IV) Data bits 48 to 63 corresponding to the SIMM 3 are picked up as follows:

 0xa5a5 (bits 48 to 63 of written data)
 0xa5a5 (bits 48 to 63 of read data)

15 These data are compared with each other. Since they agree with each other, the SIMM 3 is determined to be good.

Figures 5A, 5B, and 5C are diagrams for explaining an operation of the method of detecting defective memory locations according to the present invention.

20 Note, Figs. 5A to 5C show information of actually mounted memories, an allocation of physical addresses, and diagnostic results to be notified and displayed. These pieces of information will be explained.

25 Figure 5A shows an example of physical memory slot information, and Fig. 5B shows slot-X main memory information. As shown in Figs. 5A and 5B, each piece of main memory slot-0 information to main memory slot-15 information includes various data (① an availability flag, ② an allocated physical address, and ③ a capacity) of a corresponding slot-X (where, X is any one of 0 to 15). Note, a main memory total capacity indicates the total memory capacity of the slots 0 to 15.

30 Slot-SIMM detailed information shown in Fig. 5C involves a string of bits each indicating whether or not a corresponding SIMM of a corresponding slot is normal.

35 Concretely, as shown in Fig. 5B, the slot-x memory

information indicates as as follows:

(1) The availability flag consists of bits that provide the following information:

0X80: Available

5 0X40: Defective parts are present.

0X00: Unavailable

(2) Bits for allocated physical addresses (units f megabits) are as follows:

10 0X0000: 0X0 0000 0000

0X0008: 0X0 0080 0000

0X0010: 0X0 0100 0000

0X0020: 0X0 0200 0000

.....

.....

15 0X0040: 0X0 0400 0000

0X0080: 0X0 0800 0000

0X0100: 0X0 1000 0000

(3) The memory capacity (units of bytes) of each slot is represented with hexadecimal numbers.

20 Figure 5C shows detailed information of SIMMs of each slot.

b"xxxx xxx1": simm 0 is abnormal.

b"xxxx xx1x": simm 1 is abnormal.

b"xxxx x1xx": simm 2 is abnormal.

25 b"xxxx 1xxx": simm 3 is abnormal.

b"xx1x xxxx": simm 4 is abnormal.

b"x1xx xxxx": simm 5 is abnormal.

b"1xxx xxxx": simm 6 is abnormal.

b"xxxx xxxx": simm 7 is abnormal.

30 Namely, a bit representing a simm (SIMM) is set to "1" if the SIMM in question is abnormal.

Figure 6 shows an example of diagnosed abnormalities displayed on an LCD. When the steps shown in Figs. 2A, 2B, 3A to 3C, and 4 carry out a memory diagnosis and specify slot numbers and SIMM numbers that involve abnormalities, these data are added to physical memory slot information as shown in Fig. 5

(Figs. 5A to 5C). The information is then displayed on the LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) as follows:

- ① ROM:ERROR:R0044
- ② xx; ③ xx; ④ xx; ⑤ xx; ⑥ xx

5 The above information (1) indicates that a memory error was detected by memory diagnosis and that even a reduced memory operation was impossible.

10 The ②, ③, ④, ⑤, and ⑥ indicate memory slot numbers X (from 0 to 4) on a CPU (Central Processing Unit) board and show the statuses of mounted SIMMs. In the above, "xx" is an 8-bit hexadecimal number representing the positions of SIMMs. Each bit is set to 1 when a corresponding SIMM is abnormal and to 0 when the SIMM is normal.

15 A maintenance person (operator) may see the LCD after the memory diagnosis and easily find the slot numbers and SIMM numbers that have memory abnormalities. The maintenance person then replaces only the abnormal SIMMs, to restore normality.

20 Figure 7 shows the contents displayed on the LCD shown in Fig. 6, and more particularly shows an example of a memory diagnostic result according to the present invention displayed on a display unit.

25 ROM:ERROR:R0044
01;80;30**;

This indicates that reduced memory operation is impossible.

"01;80;30;**;" means as follows:

30 SIMM 0 on slot 0 is abnormal.
SIMM 80 on slot 1 is abnormal.
SIMMs 10 and 20 on slot 2 are abnormal.
Peripheral circuit in slot 3 is abnormal.
Slot 4 has no SIMM.

35 Figure 8 shows an example of a memory board, and more particularly shows examples of slot numbers and SIMM numbers at mounting positions.

In Fig. 8, a memory board 15 has a plurality of

slots arranged to form a main storage device. Slots 0 to 3 are arranged on the memory board 15, and thus, in this example, there are four slots. Each of the slots has eight SIMMs numbered 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 20, 40, and 80, 5 as shown in an enlarged view on the right-hand side of the figure.

The steps shown in Fig. 2 (Figs. 2A and 2B) are carried out to diagnose the memory board 15 of Fig. 8, to specify slot numbers and SIMM numbers involved in 10 memory abnormalities. The result of the diagnosis is displayed on an LCD. Since the SIMMs are the minimum units for replacement, a maintenance person only has to replace only specified to SIMMs with new ones to restore normality.

15 Figure 9 shows a whole configuration of a computer system applying the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 9, the computer system applying the above described method of specifying abnormal (determining failed) memory locations comprises a CPU1, 20 a system bus 2, a memory controller 3, a memory (memory board) 4, a ROM 5, an LCD 6, a controller 7, and a display device 8. The memory 4 includes four slots (slots 0 to 3) similar to the memory board 15 shown in Fig. 8, and the controller is, for example, an RS-232C 25 interface board.

Figure 10 shows an example of diagnosed abnormalities (memory failures) displayed on the display device shown in Fig. 9.

As shown in Fig. 10, when the computer system 30 applying the method of detecting defective memory locations of the present invention includes the display device 8, the above information (shown in Figs. 6 and 7) can be directly displayed on the display 8. Namely, the maintenance person (operator) can confirm by only 35 reading the information (81 and 82) displayed on the display 8 instead of decoding and confirming the information displayed on the LCD (with reference to

Figs. 6 and 7). Note, in the computer system having display 8, the memory diagnostic information can not only be displayed on the display 8, but can also be displayed on the LCD 6.

5 Concretely, as shown in Fig. 10, the information 81 indicates slot numbers, abnormal simm codes, addresses where the memory is abnormal, memory diagnostic codes, and the like, for each slot. Further, the information 82 indicates when all memories are 10 abnormal.

In the above descriptions, the form of the memory diagnostic information is not limited by that shown in Figs. 6, 7, or 10, but it can be variously modified.

As described above, the present invention diagnoses 15 a memory board having a plurality of standardized SIMMs (minimum memory units for replacement), to specify slot numbers and SIMM numbers involving memory abnormalities. The present invention then displays these numbers. Unlike the prior art that replaces all normal and 20 abnormal SIMMs on a slot where an abnormality has been found, the present invention specifies the SIMM numbers involving abnormalities on each slot number so that only abnormal SIMMs may be replaced. The present invention, therefore, simplifies maintenance work and quickly 25 deals with defective parts.

CLAIMS

1. A method of detecting defective memory locations comprising the steps of writing data to a memory address (#n) for diagnosing a main memory (4, 15) (S1), reading the written data from said memory address (#n) of said main memory (4, 15) (S2), and comparing the read data with the written data for determining whether or not they agree with each other (S3), wherein said method further comprises the steps of:

10 finding a slot number corresponding to the memory address (#n), when the read data disagree with the written data (S4);

finding a memory size corresponding to the found slot number (S5);

15 finding relationships between data bit positions and standardized SIMM numbers according to the found memory size, and finding SIMM numbers corresponding to the disagreeing data bits as abnormal memories according to the found relationships

20 therebetween (S6); and

specifying slot numbers and SIMM numbers that involve memory abnormalities (S7 to S11).

2. A method of detecting defective memory locations as claimed in claim 1, wherein said slot number finding step (S4) refers slot address registers (12) to find the slot number related to the memory abnormality.

30 3. A method of detecting defective memory locations as claimed in claims 1 or 2, wherein said memory size finding step (S5) refers slot capacity registers (13) to find the memory size.

35 4. A method of detecting defective memory locations as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein said relationship and SIMM number finding step (S6) refers a SIMM table (14) to find relationships

between said data bit positions and said standardized SIMM numbers.

5. A method of detecting defective memory locations as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the specified slot numbers and SIMM numbers of the abnormal memories are displayed on an LCD (6) (S12).

10 6. A method of detecting defective memory locations as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the specified slot numbers and SIMM numbers of the abnormal memories are displayed on a display device (8).

15 7. A computer system having a CPU (1), a system bus (2), a memory controller (3) connected to said CPU (1) through said system bus (2), a memory (4, 15) connected to said memory controller (3), said memory (4, 15) including a plurality of slots, and each of said slots including a plurality of SIMMs, wherein said computer system comprises:

20 a means (S1) for writing data to a memory address (#n) for diagnosing a main memory (4, 15);

15 a means (S2) for reading the written data from said memory address (#n) of said main memory (4, 15);

25 a means (S3) for comparing the read data with the written data for determining whether or not they agree with each other;

30 a means (S4) for finding a slot number corresponding to the memory address (#n), when the read data disagree with the written data;

35 a means (S5) for finding a memory size corresponding to the found slot number;

... a means (S6) for finding relationships between data bit positions and standardized SIMM numbers according to the found memory size, and for finding SIMM numbers corresponding to the disagreeing data bits as abnormal memories according to the found relationships therebetween; and

a means (S7 to S11) for specifying slot numbers and SIMM numbers that involve memory abnormalities.

8. A computer system as claimed in claim 7,
5 wherein said slot number finding means (S4) refers slot address registers (12) to find the slot number related to the memory abnormality.

9. A computer system as claimed in claims 7 or 8,
10 wherein said memory size finding means (S5) refers slot capacity registers (13) to find the memory size.

10. A computer system as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 9, wherein said relationship finding means (S6) refers a SIMM table (14) to find relationships between said data bit positions and said standardized
15 SIMM numbers.

11. A computer system as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 10, wherein said computer system further comprises an LCD (6), and the specified slot numbers and SIMM numbers of the abnormal memories are displayed on
20 said LCD (6).

12. A computer system as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 10, wherein said computer system further comprises a display device (8), and the specified slot numbers and SIMM numbers of the abnormal memories are
25 displayed on said display device (8).

13. A method of detecting defective memory locations substantially as described with reference to Figures 2 to 10 of the accompanying drawings.

14. A computer system substantially as described with reference to Figures 2 to 10 of the accompanying drawings.

Patents Act 1977

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(i) UK CI (Edition 1) G4A (AEF, AEC, AFMW, AFMD)

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Databases (see over)

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii)

Date of Search

5 AUGUST 1993

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims 1-12

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
A	GB 2202656 A (IBM CORP)	

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages -23-	Relevan- to cla- s)

Categories of documents

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